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LETTER DATED 25 JANUARY 1995 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BURUNDI TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

From sources which corroborate each other I have been told of possible decisions taken by some of Burundi's foreign partners, suggesting threats of a military embargo against Burundi and other equally questionable measures in the belief that they are putting forward a cure-all solution to resolve Burundi's political problems.

We are seeing a series of statements and resolutions which no doubt are the result of a campaign of indoctrination waged by certain extremist circles, both in Burundi and abroad, which are known for their hostility to the Convention of Government signed between the political partners of Burundi on 10 September 1994. Any careful observer will have noted that relative stability and a delicate balance have prevailed in Burundi since that Convention took effect. Of course, problems of insecurity persist. Armed bands are attacking innocent civilian populations. The Government is endeavouring to control them. The measures adopted recently, including the establishment of a curfew at Bujumbura, have led to a relative lull in the capital.

Moreover, as noted by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General at Bujumbura in his communiqué of 20 January 1995, Burundi's problems are very sensitive and highly complex and can only be properly treated in a global manner, assuming that the international community's objective in Burundi is to promote peace, security and development.

Consequently, the Government of Burundi firmly denounces these manoeuvres which are designed to sabotage the fragile work of national reconciliation which is under way and affirms that it has never made any international request for an embargo or military intervention against Burundi, which is not at war with any country.

The Government of Burundi calls upon its foreign partners, especially the countries on the Security Council, not to allow themselves to be misled by such persons or organizations which are really acting out of destructive motives and to refer to the relevant bodies in Burundi which are responsible for giving the

Government's point of view on matters as important as peace and security in Burundi. It is important to avoid taking anachronistic action which might slow down the political progress made so far and risk poisoning an already precarious situation.

The Government of Burundi once again stresses the urgent need to avoid taking fixed positions on delicate matters in Burundi at the very time when the political parties and civil society have agreed to hold a national debate, in all transparency, which will begin soon.

Counting on the usual understanding of the members of the Security Council, I should be grateful if you would have this communication circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Melchiade BUKURU
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of Burundi
to the United Nations

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26 January 1995
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LETTER DATED 25 JANUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 21 December 1994 addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq and to my letter of 17 January 1995 (S/1995/52), both of them on the question of the contract awarded to the American company Evergreen for three helicopters and their American crews to work with the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) in the place of the Canadian company. I should like to convey to you some of the information that has appeared in periodicals published in the United States of America concerning the nature of the relationship between this company and the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

In a report published on 12 July 1993, The Washington Post indicates that there has been a previous relationship between Evergreen and the CIA and that the company undertook a number of activities for the CIA during the Viet Nam war.

In its issue No. 47, under the title "The United Nations, the CIA, and Evergreen", the American periodical Covert Action Quarterly publishes further details of the nature of the relationship between the CIA and the company. It states that the CIA is always seeking or contriving opportunities with the United Nations and that Evergreen Helicopters is a subsidiary of Evergreen International and uses as the headquarters of its field operations an Arizona airfield financed and built by the CIA in the 1970s.

Evergreen International purchased the CIA-owned Intermountain Aviation, and it has carried out covert operations inside Cuba.

George Dolin, who was in charge of all CIA aircraft, became a director of Evergreen in 1976 and remained so until his death in 1985.

The company has a well-documented history of providing services to the CIA: it was its aircraft that were used to take the Shah of Iran from Panama to Cairo; and in 1984 they also took weapons to the anti-Nicaraguan Contras in El Salvador.

During the war in El Salvador the company maintained relations with the military there, and it took part in the 1989 invasion of Panama. It has also carried out numerous operations for the United States Air Force, carrying tons of munitions and equipment to America's allies in many of the world's countries.

United States Postal Service officials complained in 1987 that Evergreen aircraft were using USPS emblems in their flights outside the United States in order to disguise the true nature of their activities, which are of a purely espionage and intelligence-related and military nature.

Covert Action Quarterly concludes that Evergreen's relationship with the CIA means that its United Nations contracts will have a high degree of importance for the gathering of intelligence-related information and for the assignment of agents to world hot spots.

The information published in the Untied States of America on the nature of the relationship between the CIA and the Evergreen company, which is presently working with UNIKOM, corroborates the statements made in the aforementioned letter of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq. In that letter, you were asked to intervene so that the matter of the contract with the company could be reconsidered in order to ensure the continuation of the cooperation that presently obtains between UNIKOM and the Iraqi Government and to prevent the use of these aircraft for purposes other than those to which they are assigned.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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26 January 1995
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LETTER DATED 24 JANUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the violations of Iraqi national airspace committed by United States aircraft in order to carry out reconnaissance, cause provocation and break the sound barrier continued over the period 11-20 January 1995.

11 January 1995

(a) Northern region: 22 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Aqrah, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 71 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Basra, Amarah, Qal'at Salih, Qurnah, Jalibah and Artawi.

On 11 January 1995, three United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, as follows:

1. The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1100 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1224 hours.

2. The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1222 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1305 hours.

3. The third flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1458 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1600 hours.

12 January 1995

(a) Northern region: 14 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Zakho, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Mosul, Irbil and Tall Afar.

(b) Southern region: 24 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Busayyah, Chabaish, Jalibah and Salman.

13 January 1995

(a) Northern region: 23 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar and Ayn Zalah.

(b) Southern region: 60 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Qurnah, Artawi and Busayyah.

At 1140 hours on 13 January 1995, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country. It left in the direction of Kuwait at 1235 hours.

At 1112 hours on 13 January 1995, a hostile formation consisting of two aircraft broke the sound barrier over Qurnah in Maysan Governorate.

14 January 1995

(a) Northern region: 31 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Amadiyah and Ayn Zalah.

(b) Southern region: 68 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Basra, Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Jalibah, Salman, Samawah, Maymunah and Mu'ayanah.

On 14 January 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, as follows:

1. The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1005 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1120 hours.

2. The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1346 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1545 hours.

15 January 1995

(a) Northern region: 25 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 36 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Jalibah, Artawi and Salman.

On 15 January 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, as follows:

1. The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1125 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1240 hours.

2. The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1418 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1530 hours.

16 January 1995

Southern region: 43 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Basra, Qurnah, Jalibah, Artawi and Busayyah.

17 January 1995

(a) Northern region: 21 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Zakho, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Mosul, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah, Irbil and Aqrah.

(b) Southern region: 59 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Busayyah, Jalibah, Chabaish, Samawah, Basra, Safwan and Shatrah.

On 17 January 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, as follows:

1. The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1010 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1100 hours.

2. The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1242 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1315 hours.

18 January 1995

(a) Northern region: 21 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 48 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Artawi, Basra and Qurnah.

19 January 1995

(a) Northern region: 21 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 89 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qal'at Salih, Jalibah, Artawi and Qurnah.

At 1215 hours on 19 January 1995, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country. It left in the direction of Kuwait at 1253 hours.

At 1408 hours on 19 January 1995, a hostile formation consisting of two aircraft broke the sound barrier over Qurnah.

20 January 1995

Southern region: 19 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Amarah, Samawah, Khidr, Nasiriyah, the area to the south of Diwaniyah, Basra, Busayyah and Artawi.

At 1150 and 1819 hours on 20 January 1995, a hostile formation consisting of two aircraft broke the sound barrier over Nasiriyah.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative